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THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1921.

Makes a Precedent.

HE President's address to the Senate not only broke a precedent, but it set a very wholesome precedent. It is not possible for any President to give to Congress and to the people of the country, his position on any policy or issue, second hand. It is not possible through conferences with individual Senators, heads of committees and leaders, to carry the same impression, or have the same effect as by an address to all of either body

This was not a message to Congress in the formal sense. It was a speech such as a Senator might make, but backed by the authority and influence of the man who is both titular leader of the dominant party, premier as it were, and the official representatwe of all the people. He is removed from Congressional contact, from the personal influences. from the wheels within wheels and the political sur-Boundings which operate to help influence the judgment of each of the Senate.

He is not only in intimate touch with, but is responsible for every part of the government. He nows the situation of every governmental agency: he is the mainspring of their operations as to domestic and foreign affairs. Only his own limitations can narrow his vision, which by force of responsibility is all inclusive. He goes to the Senate from the outside and yet, also, by right being held in large measure, if not wholly responsible for Congressional as well as executive and administrative action. In this instance Mr. Harding went to old

What he said to them, they knew, but it took on a new aspect and importance by his saying it. As he said "the problem is immediately yours, but the Executive branch of the government owes it to both branches of Congress and to the country, frankly to state the difficulties we are daily called upon to meet, and the added peril this (bonus) measure would bring." He made no argument or appeal other than a plain statement of related facts. He did not avoid, but took responsibility. It was act of official and political courage such as disarms opposition. It demonstrated the power of a personality in official position when confident of the right and of what is best.

He rightly placed the bonus to service men as not a monetary obligation, but one of national gratitude. He, also, rightly called attention to the two obligations-"the obligations of government to its defenders and the obligations of citizens to their government." He tabulated what had already been one, what was being done and what this Congress will do for the service men, and that what must not and will not be delayed is provision of every care and help for the wounded and disabled. The fact is that no other beligerent has done nearly spirmuch as has this country in insurance, in hospitalization, in reconstruction and in allotments, allowances and compensation. This is the immediate duty and one which no one will shirk. It must be cared for regardless of all else. The country has not and will not be ungrateful, but to take upon itself now a pledged payment of \$3,000,000,000 1011\$5,000,000,000, with \$7,500,000,000 of securities to be refunded is manifestly more than unwise while the future is so unsettled that no man can see a year ahead with any certainty.

The House will put through in twenty days autariff bill it took the Ways and Means Commiltee three months to frame. When it goes to the Senate, the House members will be almost as clear in their minds concerning its provisions, as they were before it was introduced to them. another to make its acquaintance.

Importance of Foreign Commerce.

TONE of confidence, a spirit of optimism and a note of caution against expecting the impossible characterized Secretary Hoover's address in Boston at the National Shoe and Leather Exposition. He spoke of the importance of our foreign trade, which while put ten per cent of the total production, included a large percentage of our basic products of raw and semi-raw materials which involves the welfare, even the ability to live, of a fourth of our population. "Our whole standard of Illing greatly depends upon our imports and our exports over the great balance wheel of our pro-

Every European country is producing on the basis of depreciated money and consequently at a lower standard of wage. Their people have a restricted standard of living and hard, continuous, productive labor is a necessity of fiving. But Europe, also, has lost two of its important markets-Russia and Turkey-and have lost their imports. Russia, as a great source of food supplies, must have its place taken for some years by the United States and Mr. Hoever says that Europe is now able to pay for such imports and will, in most instances, be able to pay for raw materials. These are the far greater part of our exports.

Every improvement in the markets, that is in the productive power of the old countries will help "The hard times that knock at every cottage door came from Europe. No tariffs, no embargoes, no navies, no armies can ever defend us from these invasions. Our sole defense is the prosperity of our neighbors and our own commercial skill. The recovery of our foreign trade can march only in company with the welfare and prosperity of our cus-

What this country now needs is but hard work. Production costs must be cut down. "The surest road to a continued high wage and the surest safeguard against unemployment is to remove every

Mr. Hoover gave as the time when we turned the corner of industrial depression, when some months ago, the nataional effort of increased production, onsists in knowing what to do next, rather than in debates upon perfection" and, "when all is said and done, the real cure for all depressions is courage and applied intelligence, and the return to the primary virtues of hard, conscientious toil and economy in living."

With no good match in sight and some thousands of law suits in process, Champion Dempsey probably appreciates the proverb anent the uneasy crowned dome. If he should glimpse this is it possible he would say, "Where'd you get that? I wasn't 'crowned'!"

A Public Project.

THE report of the international board of engineers on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterways project was fortunately made and filed just in advance of the investigation of the waterway by the association of States which has promoted the project. The investigation has taken the form of an excursion starting at the Welland Canal and ending at Montreal. Each of the States is represented by Senators, Representatives, State officials, officers of the association and men prominent in public life, industry and engineering. New England and New York are represented, as well as the Middle West, and with them are many Canadians.

The report of the American and Canadian joint board of engineers shows them in entire accord and gives the estimated cost as \$2,562,000 for maintenance, and \$252,000,000 as the total cost for a channel depth of twenty-five feet, with provision to increase this to thirty feet at an added cost of but under \$18,000,000. At the single dam at the Long Sault Rapids, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., 1,464,000 horsepower would be developed, which would be but 40 per cent of the total power of the entire project. While lower transportation costs appeal to the Middle West, this water power development appeals even more to the Eastern States in the saving of coal, reduction of power costs and development of industry.

This Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association is interesting of itself. Starting some three years ago in Duluth-Superior, it was financed for a twoyear program by appropriations by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin and by minor contributions from the commercial organizations of several cities. But the total fund was modest for so great an undertaking, being but \$25,000 a year. At the end of the first period, it included sixteen States, and for the present two years it is financed entirely by State appropriations. It is unique in this, as, so far as known, no other great project of a national improvement has ever been wholly free of any possible charge of a special interest, or of any form of favor.

When States appropriate State money for promoting such an improvement, its support and appeal are beyond question. It comes with absolutely clean hands as a wholly popular proposition. Sixteen great States comprising nearly half of the national territory, and the great productive region, and neither individuals, commercial bodies, any special interests or those with expectant personal profit, will ask legislation of Congress to realize what to many has been the dream of years, to make fully available to traffic these great inland seas, and so extend the national coast line to the very heart of the continent.

Will the right of sweet eighteen to "live her own life," irrespective of old-fashioned mama, be properly upheld by the New York courts?

Rights of Parents.

NEW YORK court has just held that mothers A NEW YORK court has just held that mothers have equal rights with fathers in the custody of their children. That this should come at this date but tells how slowly the mills of justice move. They drag along behind the trail of public opinion. Showing how far behind they are, this decision moves the New York Tribune to say:

But, as a matter of fact, has either father or mother any rights? What parental function remains except to pay the bills? A few moments after he is born, the average baby is seized by dietetic experts and exponents of the higher infantile culture. His food is prescribed by specialists, nearby clinical laboratories supervise his daily routine, and if he survives until the mature age of 4 or 5 he is promptly put into the kindergarten hopper and there-after "taught" by our public school system. Meanwhile the "movies" pull him one way and other allurements of a highly organized civilization pull him another, while a host of paternal sporting institutions, more or less disciplinary, for him their various formulas.

The helpless parents, if they are fortunate enough to be philosophers, throw up their hands early in the game, resign themselves to the inevitable, and trust to Providence and the authorities to pull their hapless offspring

There is more of truth than poetry in this, and the parents are all too willing to be "philosophers;" they are too much inclined to "trust to Providence" that they may have the children without the responsibility. The more the parental function is taken over by other agencies, the freer they are to enjoy life and to dabble in the uplift of the benighted. When the home is finally socialized. it should be by reverse action in replacing upon parents the sole responsibility, and lifting the bur-

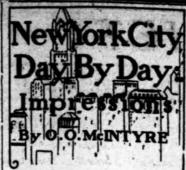
"Finds Wild Woman in Tree." The only news value in the story is in the lady's perch.

Public Showers.

D'WN in "Little O!" New York" and in several other cities, the fire departments have had permission to use hose to make huge shower baths for the children of the neighborhoods of the fire stations. Why it is, we do not know, but children seem to chose to be born as near as possible to these headquarters of the firemen. There is never any evidence of race suicide within their immediate zone.

The process is simple for making these showers, where children can get cool and refreshing surcease from the sun's rays. The water is sent skyward in a huge spray, into and out of which and through which great numbers of youngsters run, and in which they sport and play. There is nothing they enjoy more and nothing more harmless and healthful. It costs only the water. Many private homes in Washington would use the garden hose or a lawn sprinkler in this same way, but for the says: rule which prohibits it until the cool of the

Maybe Washington has not the water for these neighborhood shower baths. Maybe too much is still wasted otherwise. But surely no other use would bring quite as much of health and enjoyment. restriction on effort." There must be a narrower If straining a point would make it possible, then margin of profits and an elimination of wastes. the point should be strained even to breaking.



NEW YORK, July 13.—East Side "spiels" have died with prohibition. The colorful little handbills-throwaways, the East Side calls themannouncing "grand balls and receptions" are seen no more. These dances were treasured events around Houston, Grand and Delancy

Hallowed memories indeed! Who can forget the "seeond annual dance given by those well known friends Greaser McCloskey and Poke Cohen at New Moon Hall, gents 25 cents and ladies 15 cents?"

And also "the special event of the season—the grand reception of the Danny Einstein Association, Young Griffo, floor manager. Every time the bell rings, it's a new keg. Wear

your brightest red tie, boys!"
Young toughs, ready for battle
and with their hair smelling of cheap pommade, arrived early and remained until dawn. The girls from the shirt-waist factories and toilers in the lofts came. Fights

toilers in the lofts came. Fights were numerous.

At midnight, the tin horn gamblers, flush with money, came from uptown with their women of brighter dress and obvious profession. Slummers sat in the boxes and singing waiters passed in and out the crowds with foaming glasses of "beer at five cents a copy."

singing waiters passed in and out the crowds with foaming glasses of "beer at five cents a copy."

Men syrated in a steam of perspi-ration with their ladies who chewed gum. It was a picturesque crowd, ever ready with its fist—hard drink-ing and hard living wat gooding and hard living. ing and hard living, yet good-natured, easy going and pliable. Winding in and out among the dancers, slow and suave like sleek vultures, were the young cadets. They came not for pleasure but for profit.

The "Missing Girls" column was recruited from these East Side spiels. The young blandfaced immigrant girls were the easiest prey. The piano player was always a drawing card. He ran to type—a doughfaced, long-haired youth the eternal cigarette hanging from

drooping lips.

In the back of the dance halls was the beer bar, Between dances the patrons men and women, lined pj at the brass rail waiting some spendthrift's cry: "Set up the house!" The dances were fostered by the ward heelers, who them a way to promote political fraternity and to line up votes. Picturesque as they were, their pass-ing is a step forward in the social life of the East Side.

The late Vernon Castle used to nliven things at the nocturnal haunts when he and Irene paid them a visit by sitting in at the trap drummer's seat. Castle was an ac complished jazz drummer and slapped a nasty cowbell. Now—at what few nocturnal haunts that are as a saxophone player. He, too, blares a wicked minor. I doubt if are are any men who do not nurse

A worn out little old lady in a frightened back by the heavy traffic. The traffic policeman left his post and came to her rescue. When he had deposited her on the opposite

nicking un crumpled paper to throw other day and revealed some pow-der marks on his hand from that experience. After all, there are a lot of college professors who belong to the Good Sports Club.

George Ade Denies He's

home at Brook, Ind.

Walsh and his wife, who are under arrest in Detroit, will be returned to Chicago July 20, Federal agents announced. In the meantime officials were searching for the hiding place of a complete set of books, which, it is asserted, systematically surrender."—The Sentinel, Toronto, ing place of a complete set of books, which, it is asserted, systematically give the names of patrons of the ring, prices paid for the illicit booze, and also a close figure on the graft paid policemen, politicians and former prohibition agents for pretection. protection.

Health Service Begins Drive Against Plague Warning of the danger of bubonic To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

riers in all ports. "Portland, Maine, recursion and Baltimore." says a statement divides and Baltimore," says a statement dividends of more than issued yesterday, "have made apper cent.

To the other hand, the Capital treme difficulty of eradicating the plague, which is essentially a rat and not a human disease, makes through the heart of the city, and house of the very going out to Georgetown. Chevy

"Every time a man of woman in the other hand to allow the Capter government service withholds a requisition for a penell, a pad of paper, a ball of twine, a pen, or apper, a ba

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM



Open Court Letters to The Herald

July 12, 1690; July 4, 1776. To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

There can be no doubt but that the victory of the seventeenth century was the forerunner of July
4. 1776. Thousands of French ure as will enable the company to to his standard and the arms of fare as they do now, namely, 8 granite gateposts.

deposited her on the opposite Catholic faith in recognizing that he lifted his cap and patted the unhappy Irish Catholics had affectionately on the arm. A been duped and betrayed into supan in the house on the corner porting tyranny and intolerance ticable, unless the Capital Traction her affectionately on the arm. A woman in the house on the corner watched the incident from a window. And that evening the policeman got a substantial check signed have the former Miss Helen Gould.

Deen a porting tyranny and incommendation of the supported Louis and James, and that the cause of William of Orange represented civil and religious liberty for the whole world * * Though the victory world * * Though the victory attended a private schhool, there deprivation for a time upon the was a professor who had a habit of Irish Catholics who were vanrubbing his hands together and by Louis and James, were destined spread throughout all civilization iam the Deliverer, and though he came only as a deliverer to his Protestant co-religionists, the eman-cipating principles he defended by the sword did not long continue to Bootlegger's Customer

be the close borough of any sect or creed. They widened and they grew with every generation. They in-CHICAGO, July 13.—Uncle Sam's struggle of the American Revolution, the Grattan reforms, the chase of liquor from the Walsh emancipation of the Catholics by the of "de luxe booze runners" Irish Parliament, the rights of man diculed today by George Ade, as distinguished from the excesses and playwright. Mr. of the French Revolution, the Pehumorist and playwright. Mr. of the French Revolution, the Pe-Ade's name was found on a list of tition of Rights, the Bill of Rights, "customers" found in the Chicago headquarters of the gang.
"I don't know Walsh, never saw him and never bought liquor of him," said Mr. Ade at his farm "I don't know Walsh, never saw right of every man to be responsible mand never bought liquor of bile for his religion to no tribunal but conscience alone—all these fundamental ideas and vitalities of the modern world were contained in

surrender."—The Sen Canada, July 5, 1921. It was the descendants of these men who by thousands flocked to the standard of Gen. Washington, and did so much to make July memorable.

Takoma Park, D. C.

The Traction Muddle.

Warning of the danger of pubcinc Te the Editor, The Washington Herald: plague, now raging in parts of Europe, obtaining a foothold in this country was issued yesterday by the Public Health Service.

The best preventive, according Tennallytown—Thirty-seventh and Tennallytown—Thirty-seve The best preventive, according to the Public Health Service, lies in extermination of rats. The service aware avenue. Wisconsin avenue, to exterminate these vermin carriers in all ports. "Portland, Maine, returns do not enable them to pay and Baltimore," says a statement dividends of more than say 5 or 6

and not a human disease, makes rat-proofing of houses or the very greatest importance."

Hays Urges Economy
In Pens and Pencils

Postal employes are urged to economize even on lead pencits, pieces oftwine and pen points, in an order issued yesterday by rostmaster General Hays. The order says:

"Every time a man or woman in the government service withholds a lital Traction Company to have a

No anonymous communi-cations will be printed in the "Open Court" column. THE EDITOR.

The Huguenots rallied Electric Company charge the same

Company or some other

depend upon it.

What might be practicable and useful, however, would be for Congress to appoint a commission to examine into that company's affairs, and to see and report what should be done to improve its methods, and what fare (or fares) it is proper for it to charge.

It is proper for it to charge.

It is proper for it to charge.

It is most always a breeze there these hot days.

Since it is aircady built and would of remodeling to nake the pier suited to the purpose, fairs, and to see and report what the bridge should be torn away, methods, and what fare (or fares) it is proper for it to charge.

It has been shown that better these hot days.

Since it is aircady built and would of the purpose, fairs, and to see and report what the bridge should be torn away, methods, and what fare (or fares) it is proper for it to charge.

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Since it is aircady built and would of the purpose, fairs, and to see and report what the pier suited to the purpose, fairs, and to see and report what the pier suited to the purpose, fairs, and to see and report what which are taller, yield more and better fiber and some of which are resistant to disease and lodging.

It has been shown that better

ALBERT P. SCHACK

Approves Herald Editorial.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: I read with approval your edi torial stating that in future the Irish question would not be dis-cussed in the Open Court. No doubt most Americans are weary of hearing of it. However, I write again to call attention to an error made in printing my communication in the Herald of July 9.

I wrote as follows: "Never before have I heard the hyphenated term "English-American," for the reason that English people coming to this ccuntry and acquiring American citizenship leave England behind them and become Americans." This appeared in the Open Court as fol-· Irish people comign to this country and acquiring American citizenship leave Ireland behind them and become Ameri cans.

The statement as printed is very likely true to some extent, but that is not what I wrote. It is my obervation that Irish people do not "leave Ireland behind them." If they did, there would be no "American Association for the Recognition

I fail to see how this absolute

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: I wish to express my unqualified approval and profound gratitude for your independence, nerve, and high regard for the truth, in your stand of the people in regard to the ation in Ireland. Nothing but a free and unprejudiced expression on this controversy will let in the The country is to be congratulated

that it has a publication not sub-sidized by the special interests which has the moral courage of its

You have opened your columns to the discussion of a question that lies near to the very roots of true liberty; one in which the liberties of the country and the entire world are vitally concerned. For no in-fluence has retarded the progress of true liberty like religious intoler ance and this is the evil which lies at the botton of this whole controversy. What the true American stands for is free and unrestricted inquiry. The more the better.

J. C. BUSHNELL.

granite gateposts, set in the mid-die of the street. West Executive and Pennsylvania avenues north-west. are used for, being neither west. are used for, being neither The gates earth." or ornamental. 14. 1776. Thousands of French ure as will enable the company to Christians had been forced into pay their stockholders a dividend Holland for their faith, and when of say 7 per cent, or 1% per cent you can safely count on dozens.

The American farmer is called the company to find the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There are more narrow escapes from injury:

The American farmer is called the company to find the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There are more narrow escapes from injury:

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The American farmer is called the company to dividend the oldest inhabitant. There are the oldest inhabitant the you can safely count on dozens. The American farmer is called the forces of Louis of France and quarterly, which probably would daily and occasionally a serious upon to make good another de-James of England united to crush be possible for the company, charg-liberty of conscience. William of the serious of the war. Russia before James of England united to crush be possible for the company, charg- accident occurs. Pedestrians cross- ficiency of the war. Russia before ing the street must stop opposite the world war produced about 80 Orance became the harbinger of Let the Washington Railway and each post and look north and south per cent of the flax fiber used in

Rosslyn, Va.

Urges Recreation Pier. To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

An excellent recreation pier be made by leaving two or absolutely necessary for those who spans of the old Aquaduct bridge;

Washington, D. C.

Says Rent Law Needed.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: I would like to call your attencitizens, send our protests to the this season to determine the extent Senate in reference to the manner of disease injury to which flax is Senate in reference to the manner of disease injury to which flax is in which they are handling the subject and to procure definite in Ball rent law, by holding it up formation needful in devising and giving it no consideration, a law that should by all means be continued for at least seven months after October 22. It is the only channel through which we can obtain any justice.

The product and to procure general to procure a proving it in a greatly retain any justice.

tain any justice.

Our public servants should be forced by publicity to realize that they cannot antagonize a bill of the public between the cannot antagonize a bill of the public between the cannot antagonize a bill of the public between the cannot antagonize a bill of the public between the cannot antagonize a bill of the public between the cannot be considered the cannot be considered to Write to your newspaper; write EVER ON RIXORD.

GEORGE F. THORNOT.

Raps High Car Fares.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: In view of articles you have been printing in your editions or heretofore held to be the world's The Herald on the street car sit- record. bation in Washington, I want to tell So gr hation in Washington, I want to tell So great was the Panama rainfall you of the car system in Cleveland. I was measured were carefully exformerly employed in the Air Servamined. In order that there might I fail to see how this absolute change in my previous letter could have been made except by intention. Perhaps the typesetter is one of those ardent Irishmen who do not want a good word said for anyone but themselves.

AMERICAN-AMERICAN.

Praises Irish Stand.

My home is in Washington. I was the accuracy of the record. It was found that the circumstances corroborated the circumstances corroborated the extreme west end of the city, and rode from there to East Cleveland. I went to Rocky River, the extreme west end of the city, and rode from there to East Cleveland. The rain-gage was in the hands of careful observers, and it had been emptied at 5 p. m. preceding the rain. No foreign substance was found in the gage after the rain which could have clogged or a ticket which are soid nine for 50 cents. There is some difference between this and the fares of the between this and the fares of the W. R. and E. Company, and not low fares alone, but first class cars low fares alone, but first class cars eral inches of water, the drain ride in and good road bed, not pipes not being capable of carrying like a hobby horse.

DAVID GOLDSMITH. Cleveland, Ohio, Gen. Delivery.

Lieut. Ames Exonerated.
Lieut. Ames Exonerated.
Lieut. Ames, pilot of the Curtiss
Eagle airplane which crashed in a storm near Morgantown, Md., May 58 with the loss of seven lives, was completely absolved from blame, a war Department report showed. Secretary of War Weeks stated yesterday. The report stated that the crash was due to the severity of the storm and to no other cluse.

Treservoir overflowed.

It was suggested that someone with a peculiar sense of humor might have pured water into the ground that it was hardly conceivable that a person could derive sufficient amusement from climbing a steep bank of wet clay at 2 a m. with a bucket of water to make such an exposit worth while.

When it is remembered that in the United States at 2 the conceivable that a person could derive sufficient amusement from climbing a steep bank of water to make such an exposit worth while.

BAND CONCERT.

storm and to no other cause.

At Brightwood Reservoir Tonight at 7:30 p. m., by the U. Marine Band; Taylor Branson, second lead

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1921 TURN'S RINGS

TOW EDGEWISE TO EARTH.

The rings of the planet Saturn, which are unique in the solar system, are new edgewise to the earth and through the telescope at the Naval Observatory here they can be seen only as small arrows of light extending from the edge of the planet. Only every fifteen years can this phenomenon be seen, as Saturn takes nearly thirty years to travel in its orbit around the sun, while the earth makes its trip

while the earth makes its trip around in a year.

Saturn can be seen in the early evening in the eastern sky near Jupiter, and to the unaided eye it appears as a bright star, according to Prof. Asaph Hall, of the Naval Observatory. The present view of the rings is also unusual because this year there are three chances to see the edge of the rings. chances to see the edge of the rings while ordinarily it can be seen but once every fifteen-year period. The rings being on edge cause the planet to be less bright than usual. Saturn's rings are believed to be only forty to sixty miles thick and for that reason their edges can hardly be distinguished with the most powerful telescope. But while the rings are thin, the dark ring sandwiched by two bright rings is broad enough to hold six earths placed side by side. The planet Saturn itself without its rings is 72,000 miles in diamete over 72,000 miles in diameter or tine times as large as the earth. The physical constitution of the

rings is unlike that of any other object in the solar system. They object in the solar system. They are not formed of a continuous mass of solid or liquid matter, but of discrete particles of unknown minuteness, probably widely sepa-rated in proportion to their individual volumes, yet so close torether as to appear continuous when the rings are turned so that they can be seen from the earth.
Prof. Hall has had a long telescopic acquaintance with Saturn.
In 1876 he observed for a month one of the rare bright spots on the. determine its time of rotation as being a little over ten hours. An it is difficult to distinguish any in-dividual feature on the planet, such observations can be made only when temporary bright spots ap-

the earth was in eons ago before it became solid," explains Prof. Hall. "Its density is seven-tenths Hall. "Its density is seven-tenths that of water but it has clouds and an atmosphere much like that of the earth. It is nine and a half

see through the making linens. The conditions in comb the United States over and supply, while the demand for lines

F. Hugh O'Donnell, a Roman of that is necessary for the company to enable it to pay its investing and pany to e about 10,000 tons a year, most of which was imported. To produce this amount of fiber about 60,000 acres is required. To help in meeting the situation the office of fiber investigation of the Department of three Agriculture under L. H. Dewey is ouraging the production of flax there is most always a breeze there fiber by experimenting with it in these hot days.

> flax is produced from seed of se-lected strains than from imported seed, such as has been used in the past Efforts are being made too tion to the fact that it is very important and imperative that we as citizens, send our protests. A special survey is being made

The heaviest rainfall ever reto your Senator, and tell them that this law absolutely must be continued.

The heaviest rainian over corded was curring the night of two was buring the night of the corded was curring to the co fell in three minutes, exceeding by 100 per cent, says 5. C. Kadel, of the United States Weather Bureau. the rate measured at Curtea de Rumania, in July, 1889, and

away the water, large boulders were washed loose and the town

reservoir overflowed.

the United States 0.25 inch in five minutes is considered exdownpour can

A mountain near Durange, Mexico, called the Cerro Mercado, is practically a solid mass of iron ore. Pryor 100 feet high, a mile and a half long, and from a third to half a .Frimt mile wide. The ore is 60 to 75 per Barns is fully 500,000,000 tons of the ore